TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	3600	12125	11	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	8/15/91	1.0	1800	2557	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol	10/15/91	1.0	1350	2402	25	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	405	796	10	3	.27	.9
Harrow	3/1/92	1.0	344	701	17	6	.27	1.7
Tandem Disk	4/1/92	1.0	172	408	7	4	.31	1.1
Lister	4/15/92	.8	34	115	8	4	.35	1.4
Row Planter	5/1/92	.8	29	152	11	5	.33	1.8
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.8	20	400	10	4	.31	1.2
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.8	0	325	19	7	.33	2.5
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	1125	586	46	17	.31	5.4
Chop Stlks	4/1/93	.9	1012	249	7	4	.33	1.2
Chisel	4/15/93	1.0	759	178	8	5	.33	1.7
Tandem Disk	5/1/93	1.0	380	79	5	3	.35	1.2
Harrow	5/15/93	1.0	323	65	6	4	.35	1.4
Row Planter	6/1/93	.9	274	81	10	6	.35	1.9
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	192	8451	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/93	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	5/1/94	1.0	3150	1661	25	1	0	0
36 in blades	8/1/94	1.0	2835	921	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill	8/15/94	.5	2551	1210	7	0	0	0

Graze Wht	10/15/94	.8	**1913**	1754	43	1	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/95	.8	**1722**	3674	40	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.84
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Following wheat harvest, tillage operations may proceed. Approximately 1800 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Grazing of volunteer wheat may occur until February 1 at which time tillage operations should begin in preparation for planting of cotton.

Approximately 1100 lbs per acre of standing cotton stalks should remain on the soil surface until April 1 to provide protection against soil erosion. Tillage operations may then begin in preparation for planting of milo.

Following the harvesting of milo, the residue should remain on the soil surface until May 1 at which time soil preparation may begin for the planting of wheat. Approximately 2500 lbs per acre of milo stalks should be present on the soil surface when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 600 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 46
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4339	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	2936	680	10	2	.25	.50
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	2789	1395	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1394	697	18	2	.24	.48
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1188	593	6	1	.27	.27
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	830	464	6	1	.28	.28
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	581	13335	18	0	0	0
Harvest Corn	9/15/92	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/92	.9	5872	4861	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/93	1.0	2936	680	10	2	.25	.50
Rip	3/1/93	1.0	2789	620	17	3	.25	.75
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	348	15	4	.29	1.16
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1188	256	6	1	.30	.30
Cultivator	5/15/93	.8	830	240	6	1	.30	.30
Cultivator	6/1/93	.8	581	4004	18	0	0	0
Cut Silage	8/15/93	.8	870	497	1	0	0	0
Disk	9/1/93	1.0	435	65	2	0	0	0
Drill wheat	9/15/93	.8	392	56	6	1	.31	.31
Graze Wheat	11/1/93	.8	294	713	40	4	.13	.52

Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	3845	40	0	0	0
Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17966	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3865	8	0	0	0
Graze Veg	10/15/94	1.0	2025	3172	26	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/95	1.0	1012	1630	10	0	0	0
Rip	3/1/95	1.0	962	1565	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	1	.18	.18
Planter	6/1/95	.9	409	801	5	1	.22	.22
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	1	.25	.28
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13526	10	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.6
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. In the third year of the crop rotation, corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, milo

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	0	0	0
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	**705**	1408	43	0	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	**634**	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	2	0	0	0
Brn Wht Stub	7/15/92	1.0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Row Planter	7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	0	0	0
Row Cult.	8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.8	**6300**	8933	19	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/1/93	1.0	**3150**	1016	10	1	.17	.12
Lister	3/1/93	.6	**630**	217	17	3	.30	.78
Row Planter	4/1/93	.8	**536**	312	15	3	.30	.87
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.6	375	1104	11	0	0	0
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.8	262	13139	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 0.89
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if milo is to be planted.

Plowdown of milo stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
REG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 5000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7630	8833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	146	2	0	0	0
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	48	0	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	46	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	6400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	0	0
Graze Veg.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	23	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	1	.22	.20
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	13	1	.22	.20
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.3	217	13557	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .2
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	**911**	3394	43	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	3/15/92	1.0	**820**	1383	29	1	0	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0	0	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	0	0	0
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	**2205**	1483	0	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	11/16/92	.9	**1653**	1110	37	2	.17	.36
36 in. Blade	3/15/93	1.0	**1488**	999	51	5	.17	.85
36 in. Blade	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	0	0	0
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1	.28	.14
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	**904**	486	43	9	.28	2.46
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.8	**0**	678	45	7	.22	1.56

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.79
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 100 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 lbs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 100 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	1	.28	.28
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	2	.30	.45
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	2	.30	.69
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	1	.31	.40
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	3	.33	.99
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	3	.31	.87
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13003	10	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.68
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time residue may be burned and tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in April, minimal amounts of residue should remain from the previous years crop.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

Operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E t/ac	Irr Adj	Adj E
Harvest	6/15/92	.8	1380	4683	5	0	0	0
Chisel	7/1/92	1.0	1012	3541	2	0	0	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/92	1.0	911	1501	2	0	0	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/92	1.0	820	1383	1	0	0	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	738	1273	0	0	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	664	1304	9	0	0	0
Graze Wheat	11/1/92	.8	498	1200	40	1	0	0
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	448	2091	40	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 0
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=48

Following wheat harvest, wheat stubble will be incorporated into the soil and on or about August 15, a seedbed will be prepared for the planting of wheat. Wheat can be grazed out. Triticale, rye, or barley can be substituted for wheat.

Haygrazer can be double cropped onto acreage where wheat was grown. However, a 4 inch stubble height will remain on the soil surface until May 1.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj E
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	4050	13593	7	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	9/1/91	1.0	2025	2803	30	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	608	1093	10	1	.17	.17
Tandem Disk	3/1/92	1.0	304	635	32	6	.25	1.50
Lister	5/1/92	.8	61	179	5	1	.30	.30
Row Planter	5/15/92	.9	51	208	6	2	.30	.60
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.9	36	445	10	2	.28	.56
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	3614	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	1125	586	4	1	.28	.28
Chop Stlks	12/1/92	.9	1012	249	11	3	.30	.90
Chisel	1/15/93	1.0	506	111	4	1	.31	.31
Tandem Disk	2/1/93	1.0	253	49	10	3	.31	.93
Harrow	3/1/93	1.0	215	41	17	6	.31	1.86
Tandem Disk	4/1/93	1.0	108	18	15	5	.31	1.55
Lister	5/1/93	.8	22	3	5	1	.31	.31
Row Planter	5/15/93	.9	18	15	6	2	.31	.62
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.9	12	150	10	3	.30	.90
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	8	3615	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/93	.9	1125	586	46	8	.28	2.24
Chop Stlks	4/1/94	.9	1012	249	15	4	.30	1.20
Harrow	5/1/94	1.0	861	0	5	2	.31	.62

Tandem Disk	5/15/94	1.0	430	92	6	2	.31	.62
Row Planter	6/1/94	.9	366	102	10	3	.31	.93
Row Cult.	7/1/94	.9	256	5089	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/94	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
36 in Blades	5/1/95	1.0	5670	7984	25	0	0	0
36 in Blades	8/1/95	1.0	5103	2714	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill	8/15/95	.5	4593	2042	7	0	0	0
Graze Wht	10/15/95	.8	**3445**	2275	43	0	0	0
Grow Wht	3/15/96	.8	**0**	3674	45	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.28
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

WHEAT, COTTON, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

I=48

Following wheat harvest, acreage will be deep broke (moldboard plow) on or about February 1st. Fields will be listed on or about May 1st and planted to cotton approximately 2 weeks later. Following cotton harvest, stalks will be chopped on or about December 1st. Field will be prepared to plant back to cotton on May 15th. Following harvest, stalks will be maintained until April 1st, when they are chopped and seedbed is prepared to plant milo on or about June 1st. Following the harvest of milo, stubble will be maintained until on or about May 1st. Wheat will be planted on or about August 15th, and will be grazed from October 15th until March 15th. While wheat is being grazed, approximately 600 pounds of growing wheat will be maintained.

Should only one year of cotton be grown, a revision of the plan will not be required as a less amount of soil erosion will occur.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
I = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1	0	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0	0	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1	0	0
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	37	3	.16	.50
36 in. Blade	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	51	7	.16	1.17
36 in. Blade	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	1	.25	.13
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1	.25	.18
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	904	659	43	9	.20	1.84
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.0	0	1341	45	2	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.27
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 lbs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, milo

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	1	.27	.16
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	1	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	2	0	0	0
Brn Wht Stub	7/15/92	1.0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Row Planter	7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	0	0	0
Row Cult.	8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.8	6300	8933	19	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/1/93	1.0	3150	1016	10	1	.16	.16
Lister	3/1/93	.6	630	217	17	3	.27	.92
Row Planter	4/1/93	.8	536	312	15	4	.27	1.06
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.6	375	1104	11	0	0	0
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.8	262	13139	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.55
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if milo is to be planted.

Plowdown of milo stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	1	.27	.16
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	1	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	1	.20	.24
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	15	1	.20	.26
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .33
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	.8	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	6525	4891	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	3262	717	10	2	.20	.40
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	3099	1550	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1549	775	15	3	.20	.52
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1317	659	5	1	.20	.20
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	922	517	6	1	.25	.30
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	645	13369	18	0	0	0
Harvest Corn	9/15/92	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/92	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/93	1.0	2936	650	10	2	.20	.44
Rip	3/1/93	1.0	2789	620	17	4	.25	.95
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	318	15	5	.27	1.30
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1185	255	5	2	.27	.43
Cultivator	5/15/93	.8	830	240	6	2	.27	.46
Cultivator	6/1/93	.8	581	4004	15	0	0	0
Cut Silage	8/15/93	.8	870	497	1	0	0	0
Disk	9/1/93	1.0	435	65	2	1	.29	.17
Drill Wheat	9/15/93	.5	392	56	6	1	.29	.32
Graze Wheat	11/1/93	.8	294	713	40	6	.20	1.16

Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	5845	40	0	0	0
Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17968	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3886	8	0	0	0
Graze Vol	10/15/94	1.0	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/95	1.0	1012	1630	10	0	0	0
Rip	3/1/95	1.0	962	1565	17	0	0	0
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	2	.16	.29
Planter	5/1/95	.9	409	801	5	1	.20	.14
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	1	.20	.20
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13528	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.8
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. In the third year of the crop rotation, corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	1	.25	.33
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	2	.27	.54
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	3	.27	.78
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	2	.29	.49
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	5	.27	1.22
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	4	.29	1.07
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13083	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.43
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which residue may be burned and tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, minimal amounts of residue should remain from the previous years crop.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	3600	12125	11	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	8/15/91	1.0	1800	2557	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol	10/15/91	1.0	1350	2042	25	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	405	796	10	2	.2	.36
Harrow	3/1/92	1.0	344	701	17	3	.20	.70
Tandem Disk	4/1/92	1.0	172	408	7	2	.25	.53
Lister	4/15/92	.8	34	115	8	2	.29	.73
Row Planter	5/1/92	.8	29	152	11	3	.27	.92
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.8	20	400	10	2	.25	.58
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.8	0	325	18	5	.27	1.24
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	1125	506	46	10	.25	2.50
Chop Stlks	4/1/93	.9	1012	249	7	2	.27	.59
Chisel	4/15/93	1.0	759	178	8	3	.27	.81
Tandem Disk	5/1/93	1.0	380	79	5	2	.29	.61
Harrow	5/15/93	1.0	323	65	6	3	.29	.73
Row Planter	6/1/93	.9	274	81	10	3	.29	.99
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	192	8451	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/93	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	5/1/94	1.0	3150	1661	25	0	0	0
36 in blades	8/1/94	1.0	2835	921	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill	8/15/94	.5	2551	1210	7	0	0	0
Graze Wht	10/15/94	.8	1913	1754	43	0	0	0

Grow Wheat	3/15/95	.8	2000	3674	40	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.83
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=56

Following wheat harvest, tillage operations may proceed. Approximately 1300 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). Grazing of volunteer wheat may occur until February 1 at which time tillage operations should begin in preparation for planting of cotton.

Following cotton harvest, approximately 1100 lbs per acre of standing cotton stalks should remain on the soil surface until April 1 to provide protection against soil erosion. Tillage operations may then begin in preparation for planting of milo.

Following the harvesting of milo, the residue should remain on the soil surface until May 1 at which time soil preparation may begin for the planting of wheat. Approximately 2500 lbs per acre of milo stalks should be present on the soil surface when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 600 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	4050	13593	7	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	9/1/91	1.0	2025	2803	30	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	608	1093	10	1	.16	.16
Tandem Disk	3/1/92	1.0	304	635	32	7	.23	1.61
Lister	5/1/92	.8	61	179	5	2	.28	.56
Row Planter	5/15/92	.9	51	208	6	2	.28	.56
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.9	36	445	10	2	.25	.50
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	3614	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	1125	586	4	1	.24	.24
Chop Stlks	12/1/92	.9	1012	249	11	4	.27	1.08
Chisel	1/15/93	1.0	506	111	4	2	.28	.56
Tandem Disk	2/1/93	1.0	253	49	10	4	.29	1.16
Harrow	3/1/93	1.0	215	41	17	7	.29	2.03
Tandem Disk	4/1/93	1.0	108	18	15	6	.29	1.74
Lister	5/1/93	.8	22	3	5	2	.29	.58
Row Planter	5/15/93	.9	18	15	6	2	.29	.58
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.9	12	150	10	3	.28	.84
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	8	3615	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/93	.9	1125	586	46	10	.24	2.40
Chop Stlks	4/1/94	.9	1012	249	15	5	.27	1.35
Harrow	5/1/94	1.0	861	0	5	2	.29	.58
Tandem Disk	5/15/94	1.0	430	92	6	3	.29	.87

Row Planter	6/1/94	.9	366	102	10	3	.29	.87
Row Cult.	7/1/94	.9	256	5089	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/94	.9	**6300**	8933	61	0	0	0
36 in Blades	5/1/95	1.0	5670	7984	25	0	0	0
36 in Blades	8/1/95	1.0	5103	2714	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill	8/15/95	.5	4593	2042	7	0	0	0
Graze Wht	10/15/95	.8	**3445**	2275	43	0	0	0
Grow Wht	3/15/96	.8	**0**	3674	45	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.65
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

WHEAT, COTTON, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-49

Following wheat harvest, acreage will be deep broke (moldboard plow) on or about February 1. Fields will be listed on or about May 1 and planted to cotton approximately 2 weeks later. Following cotton harvest, stalks will be chopped on or about December 1. Field will be prepared to plant back to cotton on May 15. Following harvest, stalks will be maintained until April 1, when they are chopped and seedbed is prepared to plant milo on or about June 1.

Following harvest of milo, stubble will be maintained until on or about May 1. Wheat will be planted and may be grazed until March 15 provided approximately 600 pounds of growing wheat is maintained on the soil surface.

In the event only one year of cotton is grown, a revision of the plan will not be required as a less amount of potential soil erosion will occur.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	**911**	3593	43	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	3/15/92	1.0	**820**	1383	29	4	0	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	1	.11	.11
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1	.11	.13
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	**2205**	1483	0	0	0	0
Graze Stlks	11/16/92	.9	**1653**	1110	61	11	.23	2.51
36 in. Blade	3/15/93	1.0	**1488**	999	26	7	.23	1.73
36 in. Blade	8/15/93	1.0	1339	467	1	1	.31	.28
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1	.31	.37
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	**904**	659	43	16	.27	4.29
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.8	**0**	977	45	9	.23	2.07

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.83
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed. Approximately 1650 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks should be maintained through the critical wind erosion period. Tillage operations should be managed throughout the summer so that 1200 lbs of flat milo stalks are present at the time wheat is planted.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, milo

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	1	.33	.33
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	2	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	2	0	0	0
Brn Wht Stub	7/15/92	1.0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Row Planter	7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	0	0	0
Row Cult.	8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.8	6300	8933	19	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/1/93	1.0	3150	1016	10	2	.23	.46
Lister	3/1/93	.6	630	217	17	6	.33	1.85
Row Planter	4/1/93	.8	536	312	15	6	.33	2.08
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.6	375	1104	11	1	.23	.16
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.8	262	13139	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.44
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if milo is to be planted.

Plowdown of milo stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	1	.33	.33
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	705	1408	43	2	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	634	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	1822	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	365	733	17	2	.27	.62
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	310	781	15	2	.27	.65
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): .80
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-86

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4339	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	2936	650	10	4	.27	1.1
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	2789	1395	17	1	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1394	697	15	6	.27	1.5
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1185	593	5	2	.31	.6
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	830	464	6	2	.31	.7
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	581	13335	18	0	0	0
Harvest Corn	9/15/92	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/92	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/93	1.0	2936	650	10	4	.27	1.1
Rip	3/1/93	1.0	2789	620	17	7	.31	2.1
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	318	15	8	.33	2.7
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1185	255	5	3	.33	.9
Cultivator	5/15/93	.8	830	240	6	3	.33	.9
Cultivator	6/1/93	.8	581	4004	15	0	0	0
Cut Silage	8/15/93	.8	870	497	1	0	0	0
Disk	9/1/93	1.0	435	65	2	1	.35	.4
Drill Wheat	9/15/93	.5	392	56	6	2	.35	.6
Graze Wheat	11/1/93	.8	294	713	40	10	.27	2.8
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	5845	40	0	0	0

Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17968	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3886	8	0	0	0
Graze Vol	10/15/94	1.0	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/95	1.0	1012	1630	10	0	0	0
Rip	3/1/95	1.0	962	1565	17	1	0	0
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	4	.23	.8
Planter	5/1/95	.9	409	801	5	1	.27	.4
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	2	.27	.5
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13528	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.3
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operation may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. Corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain in the second year of the crop rotation. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	6525	4851	25	0	0	0
Burn Stalks	2/01/92	1.0	1631	379	0	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	2/02/92	1.0	816	153	10	6	.33	2.0
Lister	3/01/92	.5	163	17	24	7	.35	2.6
Row Planter	4/15/92	.5	139	13	13	4	.35	1.4
Row Cultiva.	5/15/92	.5	98	4362	20	0	0	0
Harvest	8/01/92	.9	500	213	1	1	.33	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	250	89	1	1	.36	0
Conv. Drill	9/01/92	.5	225	425	5	1	.31	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	169	1308	43	3	.11	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	152	5872	40	0	0	0
Harvest	6/15/93	.8	6000	19901	11	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	3000	3812	32	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/01/94	1.0	1500	2217	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/01/94	.5	300	630	17	3	.27	1.0
Row Planter	4/01/94	.6	255	691	15	3	.27	1.0
Row Cult.	5/01/94	.8	176	1413	11	1	0	0
Row Cult.	6/01/94	.8	125	3930	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.9

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 4500 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, corn stalks may be burned and tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, 3000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface until February 1. Tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted, 250 lbs per acre of wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	0	0	0
Herbicides	3/15/92	1.0	911	1501	29	6	0	0
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	820	1383	6	2	0	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	697	8301	28	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	.9	2094	1408	37	8	0	0
Herbicide	3/15/93	.9	2094	1408	51	11	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1	.28	.36
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1696	750	5	2	.28	.48
Graze Wht	10/15/93	.8	1272	1150	43	12	.17	2.11
Grow Wht	3/15/94	.8	0	1249	45	11	.17	1.89

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.61
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may not be grazed. Herbicides will be used to control undesirable vegetation . Plowdown will occur on approximately August 15 with 1700 lbs per acre of milo stalks remaining when wheat is drilled in September.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 400 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat, milo

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	2	.35	.56
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	**705**	1408	43	5	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	**634**	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	2	0	0	0
Brn Wht Stub	7/15/92	1.0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Row Planter	7/16/92	.6	459	905	3	1	.24	.19
Row Cult.	8/15/92	.8	321	4240	12	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.8	**6300**	8933	19	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/1/93	1.0	**3150**	1016	10	4	.24	.94
Lister	3/1/93	.6	**630**	217	17	9	.35	3.33
Row Planter	4/1/93	.8	**536**	312	16	11	.35	3.75
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.6	375	1104	11	2	.24	.38
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.8	262	13139	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.58
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT, MILO

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat. Following wheat harvest, stubble may be burned if milo is to be planted.

Plowdown of milo stalks may begin approximately February 1. Grazing of residues is not permitted due to intense cropping rotation.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	2	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stlk	10/1/91	.8	783	145	2	2	.35	.56
Con. Drill	10/15/91	.8	**705**	1408	43	2	0	0
Grow Wheat	3/15/92	.8	**634**	5739	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	2700	3511	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	.9	**2025**	3172	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	**1822**	2581	10	0	0	0
Lister	3/1/93	.5	**365**	733	17	4	.28	1.18
Row Planter	4/1/93	.6	**310**	781	15	5	.28	1.26
Row Cult.	5/1/93	.8	217	13557	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Corn stalks may be burned immediately following harvest to facilitate planting of wheat.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately April 1, 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 134
L = 2745

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	6525	4851	25	0	0	0
Burn Stalks	2/01/92	1.0	1631	379	0	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	2/02/92	1.0	816	393	5	4	.34	1.4
Lister	2/15/92	.5	163	61	5	3	.36	1.0
Row Planter	3/01/92	.5	139	525	17	6	.32	1.9
Row Cultiva.	4/01/92	.5	98	1483	15	1	0	0
Row Cultiva.	5/01/92	.5	68	4359	25	0	0	0
Harvest	8/01/92	.9	500	213	1	1	.35	0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	250	89	1	2	.36	1.0
Conv. Drill	9/01/92	.5	225	425	5	2	.32	1.0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	169	1308	43	6	.17	1.0
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	152	5872	40	0	0	0
Harvest	6/15/93	.8	6000	19901	11	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	3000	4190	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/93	1.0	2250	3415	25	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/01/94	1.0	1125	1770	10	1	0	0
Lister	3/01/94	.5	225	503	17	6	.32	1.9
Row Planter	4/01/94	.6	191	579	15	6	.32	1.9
Row Cult.	5/01/94	.8	134	1327	11	2	.17	0

Row Cult.	6/01/94	.8	94	3866	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.7
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 6500 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, corn stalks may be burned and tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, 3000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface until August 15th. Volunteer wheat can be grazed as long as 200 lbs. of growing wheat are maintained on the soil surface until February 1st. Tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn on or about February 1st. When corn is planted, 200 lbs. per acre of wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat, green bean

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/92	1.0	5285	5936	5	0	0	0
Lister	2/15/92	.5	1057	1686	5	0	0	0
Row Planter	3/1/92	.5	898	1484	8	0	0	0
Grow Potato	3/15/92	.8	809	6174	49	0	0	0
Harvest	2/1/93	.9	450	186	1	1	.33	.26
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	225	78	1	1	.35	.42
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	203	420	5	1	.31	.47
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	152	1071	43	7	.23	1.54
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/94	.8	5400	17968	0	0	0	0
Burn Wht St	7/2/94	1.0	540	997	2	1	.23	.12
Row Planter	7/15/94	.8	459	2198	10	0	0	0
Harvest	10/15/94	.9	0	730	35	14	.27	3.86
Lister	3/1/95	.5	0	0	17	7	.35	2.31
Row Planter	4/1/95	.6	0	136	15	7	.33	2.21
Row Cult.	5/1/95	.8	0	13070	20	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.73
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT, GREEN BEAN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=86

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 5900 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, residue may be burned to facilitate immediate planting of green beans. Bean residue in the smount of 1000 lbs per acre should remain on the soil surface through March 1 to protect the soil from wind erosion. Tillage operation should then proceed in preparation for planting of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, potato

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	7/1/92	.8	5400	17968	5	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	8/15/92	1.0	4860	16432	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/92	1.0	3645	13104	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/93	1.0	3280	4088	5	0	0	0
Lister	2/15/93	.5	656	1161	5	0	0	0
Row Planter	3/1/93	.5	558	1022	8	1	.24	.24
Grow Potato	3/15/93	.8	502	5748	49	0	0	0
Harvest	8/1/93	.9	450	186	1	1	.35	.35
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	225	78	1	1	.36	.54
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	203	420	5	2	.32	.64
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.0	152	712	43	21	.28	5.28
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.80
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, POTATOES

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=134

Following wheat harvest, volunteer may be grazed provided 3600 lbs of wheat stubble and 400 lbs per acre of growing wheat are maintained on the soil surface until February 1.

Potatoes should be planted approximately March 1. Wheat should be planted following potato harvest. Grazing is permitted if 400 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 56
L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest (hay)	5/15/91	.8	375	1352	16	0
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	1
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	273	585	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	246	803	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	**185**	984	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	**166**	1636	29	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.1
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=56
L=600

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 250 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 80
I = 48
L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest (hay)	5/15/91	.8	375	1352	16	0
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	273	585	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	246	803	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	**185**	984	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	**166**	1636	29	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.9
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=48
L=600

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 250 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producers control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/92	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/1/92	1.0	1012	3541	2	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/92	1.0	911	1501	2	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/92	1.0	820	1383	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	738	1273	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	664	1304	9	0
Graze Wheat	11/1/92	.8	**498**	1200	40	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	**448**	2091	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 1.6
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=48

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 200 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	0
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	3	0
36 in. Blades	9/01/91	1.0	820	1383	72	2
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	738	1273	11	0
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	664	1172	10	1
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1103	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 3.0
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 100 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May 1.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 400 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 800 pounds of standing stalks, or 1500 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 6
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 48
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3394	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	0
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	10	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Graze Stalks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	37	2
36 in. Blades	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	51	5
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	0
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	904	1013	43	3
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	0	977	45	3

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.3
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=48

Prior to planting milo, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 600 pounds of residue. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 100 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following harvest, milo stalks can be grazed, but 1650 pounds of stalks will remain standing until March 15. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1200 pounds of milo residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 400 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 850 pounds of standing stalks, or 1600 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisels	7/1/91	1.0	1012	3541	2	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/91	1.0	911	1501	2	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	820	1383	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	738	1273	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/91	.5	664	1304	9	0
Graze Wheat	11/1/91	.8	498	1200	40	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 2.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=56

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 200 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	0
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	3	0
36 in. Blades	9/01/91	1.0	820	1383	72	4
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	738	1273	11	1
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	664	1172	10	1
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	1
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1103	43	3
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 4.7
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=56

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 100 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May 1.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 800 pounds of standing staiks, or 1500 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 5
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 56
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	**911**	3394	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	**820**	1383	29	1
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	**2205**	1483	0	0
Graze Stalks	11/16/92	.9	**1653**	1110	61	5
36 in. Blades	3/15/93	1.0	**1488**	999	26	4
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	**904**	1377	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	**0**	977	45	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.2
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=56

Prior to planting milo, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 100 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following harvest, milo stalks can be grazed, but 1650 pounds of stalks will remain standing until May 1. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1200 pounds of milo residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 850 pounds of standing stalks, or 1600 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/92	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/01/92	1.0	1013	3541	2	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/92	1.0	911	1501	2	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/92	1.0	820	1383	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	738	1273	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	664	1304	9	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	498	1200	40	5
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091	40	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.7
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=86

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 200 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac.
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	7/01/91	1.0	1215	4428	4	0
Chisel	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	75	6
36 in. Blades	5/01/92	1.0	820	1383	11	1
36 in. Blades	6/01/92	1.0	738	1273	10	2
36 in. Blades	7/01/92	1.0	600	1083	5	1
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	540	997	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	485	1043	7	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	435	1729	43	1
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	400	1930	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=86

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may be grazed until May 1. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 600 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from October 15 to May 1.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 800 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 1350 pounds of standing stalks, or 3100 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	**911**	3593	43	0
Herbicides	3/15/92	1.0	**911**	1501	29	3
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	820	1383	6	1
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	697	8301	28	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	**2205**	1483	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	.9	**2094**	1408	37	3
Herbicides	3/15/93	.9	**2094**	1408	51	5
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1696	750	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	**1272**	1520	43	2
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	**750**	1249	45	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=86

Prior to planting milo, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 820 pounds of residue. This will generally require a chemical weed control as opposed to the traditional tillage operation completed on or about March 15. The grazing of volunteer wheat is allowed as long as 200 pounds of growing wheat is maintained.

Following harvest, milo stalks can not be grazed. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1700 pounds of milo residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat. Again, chemical weed control will be practiced to insure adequate residues are maintained.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 1000 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheets are based on observations and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/01/91	1.0	1012	3541	2	0
36 in. Blades	7/15/91	1.0	911	1501	2	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/91	1.0	820	1383	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	738	1273	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/91	.5	664	1304	9	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/91	.8	498	1826	40	3
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	448	2091	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 5.6
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND
I=134

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 750 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 600 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 600 pounds of standing stalks, or 1250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/01/91	1.0	1012	3541	4	0
36 in. Blades	8/01/91	1.0	911	1501	8	2
Grow Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	820	1732	43	6
Chemical Cont.	3/15/92	1.0	820	2982	51	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	750	2730	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	1000	1901	7	0
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	1.0	600	1814	43	5
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	600	2232	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT- FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=134

Wheat residue and the volunteer wheat which germinates after tillage, may not be grazed. Approximately 900 pounds of standing wheat stubble and 200 pounds of volunteer wheat will remain on the soil surface from August 1 to March 15. Volunteer wheat will be controlled chemically to leave all residue on the soil surface.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled to maintain 500 pounds of growing wheat from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest. Approximately 1100 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2 Clovis Field Office

Basic Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:
MLRA: 77
WEG: 2
T = 5

WEQ:
C = 100
I = 134
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Herbicides	8/15/91	1.0	1350	4683	79	0
Rodweeder	5/15/91	1.0	1215	1880	6	1
No till Plant	6/1/92	.8	1154	8889	28	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	.9	2094	2761	37	0
Herbicides	3/15/93	.9	2094	1408	51	11
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1696	750	5	2
Growing Wheat	10/15/93	.8	1527	1899	88	5

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND
I=134

Prior to planting milo, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 1150 pounds of residue. This will require chemical weed control as opposed to the traditional tillage operations. The grazing of volunteer wheat is not allowed.

Following harvest, milo stalks can not be grazed. During the fallow period, no tillage operations will be performed, except immediately prior to planting, so that approximately 1700 pounds of milo residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat. Again, chemical weed control will be practiced to insure adequate residues are maintained.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will not be allowed.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 1000 pounds of standing stalks, or 2250 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.